## Fiscal Estimate - 2011 Session

Original Updated	Correcte	d 🔲	Supplemental			
LRB Number 11-2614/2	Introduction	Number A	AB-0287			
<b>Description</b> Relating to: creating a nonrefundable individual income tax credit for certain adoption expenses and modifying eligibility for the adoption expenses tax deduction						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations  Decrease Existing  Appropriations  Revenue  Create New Appropriations	ease Existing enues Existing rease Existing enues		s - May be possible n agency's budget No s			
Local:  No Local Government Costs  Indeterminate  1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory  2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Districts  5. Types of Local Government Units Affected Towns Village Cities Counties Counties Districts Districts						
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations  GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature		Date			
DOR/ Bradley Caruth (608) 261-8984	John Koskinen (608) 26	ohn Koskinen (608) 267-8973 10/14/201				

# Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 10/14/2011

LRB Number	11-2614/2 Introduction Number AB-0287 Estimate Type Original							
Description Relating to: creating a nonrefundable individual income tax credit for certain adoption expenses and								
modifying eligibility for the adoption expenses tax deduction								

#### **Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate**

Under current Wisconsin law adoptive parents may deduct adoption fees, court costs or legal fees relating to the legal adoption of a child. This subtraction from federal adjusted gross income is limited to \$5,000 of adoption expenses that occur during the tax year in which the adoption is finalized or the two prior tax years. Employer-paid adoption expenses that under federal law are excluded from gross income may not be used for the deduction.

Under current federal law adoptive parents may claim a tax credit for adoption expenses including adoption fees, court costs or legal fees relating to the legal adoption of a child. The maximum credit amount under current federal law is \$13,360 for 2011. The credit is refundable and it is adjusted for inflation. The credit begins phasing out for income over \$185,210 and no credit is allowed for income above \$225,210.

In 2013 the federal credit is scheduled to revert to a prior law level of \$5,000 adjusted for inflation. The phase out range is scheduled to revert to \$75,000 to \$115,000.

This bill creates a nonrefundable individual income tax credit for adoption expenses incurred by an individual who is eligible for, and claims, the federal adoption credit. The credit generally follows federal definitions and treatment including those for qualifying expenses and income phase out provisions. The proposed Wisconsin credit may be claimed for an amount of qualified adoption expenses, up to \$5,000, to the extent that the expenses exceed the federal credit. The maximum credit that may be claimed each fiscal year by all claimants is \$500,000. If the total amount of eligible claims exceed \$500,000, the department of revenue must prorate the amount of credit that each claimant may receive. Unused credit amounts may be carried forward for up to five years.

Also under this bill, the current law \$5,000 subtraction for adoption expenses may be claimed only to the extent that the adoption expenses are not claimed under the federal credit or the credit created in this bill.

Using 2009 data, there were approximately 150 Wisconsin claimants of the federal adoption credit who were at or near the maximum allowable credit. Based on the distribution of credit claims and Wisconsin liabilities, it is estimated that these individuals will be able to claim an additional \$3,000 Wisconsin credit in tax year 2012 on average, resulting in a revenue loss of \$450,000. The bill will also reduce the current adoption subtraction to a minimal amount in 2012, producing a revenue gain of \$270,000. As a result, the net effect of the bill will be to reduce revenue by \$180,000 in fiscal year 2013.

Assuming the federal credit is allowed to revert to a \$5,000 maximum, the proposed Wisconsin credit will reach the \$500,000 fiscal year maximum in subsequent years. The subtraction will continue to be reduced to a minimal amount, so the bill will reduce revenue by \$230,000 annually beginning in fiscal year 2014.

### **Long-Range Fiscal Implications**

## Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2011 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

×	Original		Updated			Corrected	d		Supplemental
LR	B Number	11-2614	/2		Intro	duction	Num	ber /	AB-0287
Rela modi	ifying eligibility	for the adopti	ion expense	s tax d	deductio	on			on expenses and
I. On annu	ne-time Costs ( ualized fiscal e	or Revenue l ∍ffect):	Impacts for	State	and/or	Local Gov	vernme	ent (do	not include in
II. Ar	nnualized Cos	its:				Annualize	ed Fisc	cal Impa	act on funds from:
						Increased (	Costs		Decreased Costs
	tate Costs by								
	ate Operations	<del></del>	d Fringes				\$		\$
_	TE Position Ch								
	ate Operations		S						
<del></del>	ocal Assistance								
$\vdash$	ds to Individual								
	TOTAL State (						\$		\$
	tate Costs by S	Source of Fu	ınds						
<u> </u>	PR								
FE									
┝┷─	RO/PRS								
SE	EG/SEG-S								
III. Si reve	tate Revenues nues (e.g., tax	: - Complete : increase, de	this only wi ecrease in l	hen pr icense	oposa fee, el	l will incre ts.)	ase or	decrea	se state
<u> </u>						Increased	d Rev		Decreased Rev
-	PR Taxes						\$		\$
	PR Earned								·
FE									
	RO/PRS								
	EG/SEG-S								
Ш	TOTAL State F						\$		\$
		1	NET ANNUA	LIZED	) FISC	AL IMPACT	r		
							<u>State</u>		<u>Local</u>
NET CHANGE IN COSTS					\$		\$		
NET	CHANGE IN R	EVENUE		L_		\$See	eText		\$
Ager	ncy/Prepared E	Bv		Autho	orized {	Signature			Date
_	/ Bradley Carut					en (608) 26	7-8973	3	10/14/2011